

recruited from the foot-levies of the towns, ^{sttw} in them an accession of formidable cavalry ^{which} would stiffen the insurgent ranks; the Lombard princes found at last in them the gallant ^{mercen-}aries without whose aid their efforts and ^{their} gold were powerless against the Greeks, ^{or} in ^{the} struggle to weld South Italy into one. The ^{re-}presentatives of the princely races, in their ^{person} or near posterity doomed to overthrow anc! ^{dis-}possession, were now Pandulf 111, in Benevento, Sergius IV, in Naples, Gaimar IV, in Salerno, ^{and} in Capua the young Pandulf, the third of ^{his} there. The latter is the most remarkable ^{of} the four; a collateral of the race of Pandulf Iron-Head, he resembles the latter in his unscrupulous ^{vigour;} violent and brutal beyond all the dynasts ^{of} hit time, he earns from the chronicler of Monte Cassino the vigorous epithet, "the Wolf of ^{the} Abruzzi."

Reinforced by Norman valour, Mclus was able in 1017 to take the field, and before the yciur over to secure all Apulia from the Fortore to Trani. But in October, 1018, the Catapan brought an army against the Lombard-Norman forces at Cannae as they camped on the right bank of the Ofanto; the-Normans

had in
battles seen the backs of the Greeks,
but now
Byzantine science and the of
th«
Russian vikings of the Varanger troops
too
much for them; the insurgent army was

out,
and of 250 Normans only ten